

ries of mine, were I not assured of your readiness to forgive the communication, although you could apply it to no good purpose.

Mr. Speaker put me a question under a blank cover, intitled "The State of Maine." I ran over it by myself before I had heard any one mention it, and thought I could evidently mark the sentiments of some of my friends. By what I have since heard and seen, it looks as if I was not mistaken. Your right honorable friend, I trust, will not be offended if I tell him mine—I am sure you will not, when I term you such. I have looked it over a long time, in my own mind, that without a representation in the supreme legislature, there cannot be that union between the head and the members, as to produce a healthy constitution of the whole body. I have doubted whether this union could be perfected by the first experiment. The plan here exhibited seems to be formed on generous and moderate principles; and bids the fairest of any I have seen to be adopted. Such a great design may, as in politics, require frequent touches before it becomes a piece highly finished; and afterwards may require the mellowing hand of time to make it please universally. Thus the British constitution considered as without the colonies attained its glory. The book I had sent me is in such request, that I have not been able to keep it long enough by me, to consider it in all its parts. I wish to hear how it is received in the house of commons. I find by the publications both of governor Pownall and Mr. Bollen, that they each of them adopt the idea of an union and representation, and I think it must more and more prevail. The argument against it from local inconvenience, must as it appears to me be more than balanced, by greater inconveniences on the other side of the question; the great difficulty will be in the terms of union. I add no more, as I fear I have already trespassed much on your time and patience, but that I am, Sir, your obliged and most obedient humble servant, AND^r. OLIVER.

New York, August 12, 1769.

SIR,

I have been in this city for some time past, executing (with others) his Majesty's commission for settling the boundary between this province and that of New Jersey. I left Boston the 11th of July, since which my services from London have come to me very imperfectly; but as my friend Mr. Thompson, writes me that he had drawn up my case, and with your approbation, laid it before the Duke of Grafton; I think it needful once more to mention this business to you.

There was a time when I thought the authority of government might have been easily restored; but while its friends, and the officers of the crown are left to an abject dependence on these very people, who are undermining its authority; and while these are assured not only to go unpunished, but on the contrary, meet with all kind of support and encouragement; it cannot be expected that you will ever again recover that respect which the colonies had been wont to pay to the parent state. Government at home will deceive itself, if it imagines that the taking off the duty on glass, paper, and painter's colours will work a reconciliation, and nothing more than this, as I can learn, is proposed in Ld. H.'s late circular letter. It is the principle that is now disputed; the combination against importation extends to tea, although it comes cheaper than ever, as well as to the other forementioned articles. In Virginia, it is extended lately to wines; and I have heard one of the first leaders in these measures, in Boston say, that we should never be upon a proper footing, till all the revenue acts from the 15th Charles 2d were repealed. Our assembly in the Massachusetts, may have been more illiberal than others in their public messages and resolves; yet we have some people among us still who dare to speak in favour of government: But here I do not find so much as one, unless it be some of the King's servants; and yet, my business here leads me to associate with the best. They universally approve of the combination against importing goods from Great Britain, unless the revenue acts are repealed, which appears to me little less than assuming a negative on all acts of parliament which they do not like! They say expressly, we are bound by none made since our emigration, but such as for our own convenience we choose to submit to; such, for instance, as that for establishing a post-office. The Bill of Rights, and the Habeas Corpus Act, they say, are only declaratory of the common law, which we brought with us.

Under such circumstances as these, why should I wish to expose myself to popular resentment? Were I to receive any thing out of the revenue, I must expect to be abused for it. Nor do I find our chief justice has received the 200l. granted him for that service; and yet, the assembly have this year withheld his usual grant, most probably because he has such a warrant from the crown.

With regard to my negotiations with

Mr. Rogers, I did in conformity to your opinion, make an apology to Mr. Secretary Pownall for mentioning it, and there submitted it. I hear it has been before him; but which I could not be sure to see him or other of 300 l. per annum, with the other duties, I would not have said what I have. I have no intention to be distinguished, if I am only to be held up as a mark of popular envy or detestation. I was in better luck once, I have since received some marks of favour from your friend; but the time is now past, when I could put it through that channel. I have even, only on your friendship, and your own with propriety appear in forwarding my interest, or preventing any thing that may prove injurious to it.

If Mr. R. has interest enough to obtain the necessary point, I shall upon receiving proper security, think myself in honour bound to demand his views, though I have some at present from him, but's condition is not so favourable as I wish. If he is like to succeed, and my friend Daniel could have my place, I would be content, unless affairs take a different turn, to resign in his favour, whether administration should think proper to make any further provision for me or not. And yet I never thought of withdrawing myself from the service, while there appeared to me any prospect of my being able to promote it.

If I have wrote with freedom, I consider I am writing to a friend; and that I am perfectly safe in opening myself to you.

I am, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

AND^r. OLIVER.

Monday Evening arrived the Snow Hare-riot Packet Capt. OAKS, in about 8 Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices from the London Papers to the 2d of June.

BRUSSELS, May 23.

LETTERS of good credit received here from Spain assure us, that that Court has sent fresh orders to Cadix, Ferrol, and Cathagena, to equip all the ships of war as secretly as possible; and that orders have been received for the land forces to hold themselves ready to march on the shortest notice.

Warsaw, April 26. The King of Prussia has published a general order throughout all the provinces he has taken possession of, that all the Jews who are not possessed of a capital of 1000 crowns shall leave the country; and the Jews have sent deputies to pray that this order may be revoked.

Leghorn, May 1.

They write from Alexandria, that the city of Jaffa, which has so nobly resisted the siege of Ali Bey and Chahk Hahar, from the 8th of July, 1772, down to the 18th of March, 1773, was obliged at last to surrender to the enemy. This was occasioned by the desertion of the Mangerabine troops who lay in the fortress, and who went out in the night, between the 6th and 7th of march, and joined the army of Ali Bey. This event has occasioned great joy over all Syria, where Ali Bey is at present master, which must be very alarming to the Porte, in the present critical situation of affairs.

Leghorn, May 5. Letters from Tripoly in Barbary acquaint us, that the Bey has lain dangerously ill for near three months, and that the Christian inhabitants are in the utmost despair, as his successor, a cruel sanguinary Prince, places all his confidence in a set of the most infamous rascals.

Warsaw, May 12. The entire decay of our liberty is fast approaching; all the hopes of supporting the independence of this once free country are intirely lost, and we are all becoming slaves to tyrannical despotism. The foreign troops are all drawn together within about a mile of this city—All the houses here are preparing to receive soldiers; from the magnificent palaces of the nobility to the lowest cottage, not one is excused; in some are to be quartered 200 men, and in the smallest not less than 20. A contribution of 150,000 ducats is to be laid for the first time upon the city. Several squadrons of Prussian and Austrian hussars are already arrived. The Ministers of the three united powers, have acquainted the Diet, that they are limited to eight days time, within which space they must come to a resolution. Our King has laid before the Diet, letters which he received lately from the Courts of Great Britain, France, Sweden, and Holland, in which these powers declare, that they are determined not to meddle in the least with the affairs of Poland. But, notwithstanding all the threatenings, and the dangerous situation we are in, our King and Diet, are determined to expose themselves to the utmost danger. His Majesty, has publicly declared this day, that he will not sign the division of the empire at any rate; and acquainted all the Deputies or Nuncios of the Palatinates, that in case they are afraid of being forced to sign the dismemberment of the empire, they can each resign their commission from the respective palatinates, and then they are but private gentlemen,

and cannot be forced to sign any thing to the hurt of the Republic. Such is the critical situation we are in at present, and God only knows what turn our affairs will take within these six or eight days.

Warsaw, May 12. They write from Moldavia, that the Russian General Potemkin, having passed the Danube, had defeated the Serbians, with the loss of 7000 Turks. The advice add, that the Grand Vizier had demanded an armistice of 15 days, which the General Field Marshal had refused to grant; but that at last, on request, the latter had consented to a truce of 24 hours, out of regard to the other's position.

Warsaw, May 15. The division of this kingdom made by the three allied powers is at last contrary to the expectation of the Polish nation. The respective claims of the three powers have been acknowledged by the King, the Senators, and the Nobles. Every thing, however, was carried but by a trifling majority, of the Nuncios were for the King, and 32 against him; and among the Senators there were twelve, and one out of the Nobles, which was the trifling Victory for the King, who voted for the King.

As yet, there is scarce any forming judgment with regard to the new form of Government, which is to take place in this kingdom; but it is said, that the King will have very little to do with the Government; that 800 Polish ducats per day will be allowed him for his table, and other expenses of state. The appointments will depend upon a Council of State, appointed by the three powers. The Republic are not to have more than 12,000 men regular troops in their service, and each of the three powers will send 500 men to be supported by the Republic.

Paris, May 21. We are continually receiving accounts of fresh tumults and insurrections, in different parts of the kingdom, on account of the dearth of bread. In Guyenne, the peasants have armed themselves, and ranged all over the province, breaking open and plundering the magazines, and bakers shops, &c. The first president hath wrote to the Minister for a body of troops, to be sent with all speed to quell these disorders.

Hamburg, May 21. According to the last letters from Warsaw, preparations were making there for the reception of several thousand Austrian, Russian, and Prussian soldiers. We also learn that the city is threatened with a contribution of 150,000 ducats, payable in three terms. These letters also mention a considerable advantage gained by the Russians over the Ottomans beyond the Danube.

Hamburg, May 25. According to advices received by this day's mail from Valachia, the great armies of the Russians and the Porte were drawn near in order to fight a battle; on the event of which peace or war will entirely depend; we therefore impatiently wait for the confirmation of this intelligence, and an account of the battle. These advices add, that the Russian General, Count Potemkin, has defeated 3000 Turks, 500 of which were killed, 800 taken prisoners of war, and the rest wounded and scattered.

Vienna, May 25. The freshest advices from Constantinople say, that they intend to push on the war with the utmost vigour against the Russians; that several couriers had been dispatched with 160 orders from the Sultan, to the Bashaws of the European and Asiatic provinces, to send immediately a number of troops to the army; that also the Russians have a considerable fleet in the Black Sea, yet they were in no fear of any enterprise against the capital from that side; that there were already six Turkish men of war off the Dardanelles, which are to be joined by a number of others, to attack the Russian fleet.

L O N D O N,

The following is an account of the legacies of the late Lord Berkeley of Stratton:—To Miss Egerton, sister to the Bishop of Durham, Berkeley square for her life, and other effects to the amount of 60,000l. To the Earl of Berkeley, a very distant relation 20,000l. with all his plate and pictures, four large estates in Somerset, two estates in Dorset, and after Miss Egerton's death, Berkeley square. To Commodore Byron his estates in Hampshire, estimated at 20,000l. 5000l. to each of the Commodore's daughters, and 2000l. to each of his sons. To Lady Sophia Egerton 5000l. To the Hon. Mrs. Wedgwood, (his niece) 5000l. To Major Egerton 2000l. To three of the Major's daughters 500l. each. To Col. Egerton 1000l. To the Archdeacon of York 1000l. To Miss Davenant an annuity of 500l. a year. To the Bath, Bristol, Middlesex, and St. George's hospitals, 1000l. each; and to the poor of Brunton 100l.

May 8. The last letters from Dantzick declare, that the King of Prussia has laid a heavy impost upon all goods imported into that city, and Prussian Poland from Great Britain. A circumstance that must considerably affect the commercial interest of this country.

A certain diplomatic stranger, it is said, received on Thursday night a second challenge from an English Lord, for crim. con. with his Lady.

May 10. Two ships are arrived in the river with cargoes of cochineal to the amount of 40,000l.

May 14. They write from Berlin, that considerable detachments of Prussian troops are constantly marching into New Prussia.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 7.

The new East India company goes on with the most flourishing prospect, every person deems it a national concern, and as such, is much interested in its success; but none shew a greater patronage to it than the King and Ministry. Several ships are to sail in a very short time, and the king has granted three ships of the line, and two frigates as a convoy, which are to remain there for the protection of trade; and we hear that three regiments will soon be embarked for the Mauritius.

Advice was received yesterday at the Indian house, over land from India, containing an account of an action that had lately happened between their forces at Bombay, and a Prince of the country, who had made some encroachments upon the company's territories in that province; that their troops had been successful; and taken a principality of the country by storm; but that unfortunately the commander in chief, General Bannerman, had been killed in the action.

May 18. The ship, Nugent, from Bilboa, laden with woollen of wool, and some iron, is foundered at sea, and all the crew perished.

May 23. His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to allow half the officers of the several regiments ordered abroad, for the relief of others doing duty in garrisons, to remain at home, and afterwards, at a time agreed on by the officers, they are to join their respective corps, and then those who came out with the battalion, are in their turn, to have leave of absence from the regiment. This arrangement evinces his Majesty's regard for the accommodation of his officers, renders the service much more delectable, and will prevent many a gallant Gentleman's retiring from it.

May 27. Letters from Lisbon say, it is certain, that an order was sent with the last ships to Goa, for the entire suppression of the Inquisition in the Portuguese settlements.

The report that upwards of 200,000 people had been killed in the river Canton in China, in a hurricane in August last, may seem extravagantly great; but when it is considered that the fishermen on that river, and all others that carry manure for the culture of rice, live with their families all times in their boats, it may not appear so enormous. China is said to contain 58 millions of people, between the ages of 16 and 60.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 24.

"Our armaments by sea, as well as recruiting the horse and foot troops, are at an end, all these schemes having proved so unsuccessful. Our great rivers are now beginning, to squeeze the people, to save the expenses of their master and his servants. The Comptroller General has exhausted all his resources; his talents, and capacity, as a financier, are more limited than his knowledge of divinity. The three female rulers are to consider about a new plan, in order to increase their power, enrich themselves and their creatures, and in distressing the subjects who are already in a defenceless state."

Major Rogers is appointed Deputy Governor of the Grenada Islands.

May 28. Yesterday the Lords passed the Sheffield Assay Bill.

The late messengers which have been flying backwards and forwards to the reports, have been put solely in motion to affect the fluctuation of the stocks; by which means (though at the nation's expense) many great Knaves have greatly enriched themselves.

The affair of scandal between the French ambassador and Lord C— is to be hushed up, and not mentioned by either of the parties, at the personal intercession of his Majesty.

A certain noble Lord's examination of the fleet, consisted in only playing a game at cards on board the Barfleur, with Lords G— and Palmerston, Count de G—, and Tommy Bradshaw.

May 29. We can assure the public, from good authority, that yesterday a courier arrived from Sweden, and another from Russia, who brought the agreeable news, that a treaty of peace is signed between Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. The American paper currency bill went through the Committee in the Lower Assembly yesterday, and will be reported this day.

June 1. Saturday last three of the Royal Yatchs, were ordered to be got in readiness immediately, in order to go round to Spithead, to wait his Majesty's arrival from Portsmouth, which journey will now certainly take place very soon after the 1st day. It is supposed on his Majesty's

MAXWELL and WILLIAMS,

From BRISTOL.

WHERE they for many

Years carried on a large and extensive

Trade in the

SNUFF, and TOBACCO

Have erected in this City, a complete Appa-

tus for carrying on the said Business in all its

Branches.

They have now ready for Sale, at their Store,

near the lower End of Wall-Street,

All Sorts of best Scotch and Rappie SNUFF,

Pigtail, Rag, and fine mild Smoking-Tobacco.

The Publick will find upon Trial, the

Manufacture by this, to be equal to any

Flavour to any imported from Germany,

being made of the best Materials, and by

superior to any Thing of the Kind yet

in this Country: And, as an Encouragement

to those who are inclined to countenance

Manufacture, on Foot in AMERICA, purport

selling their Goods on lower Terms than can be imported.

Merchants and Captains of Ships may be supplied

with any Quantity for Exportation.

N. B. For Sale, a Parcel of Bar Lead, and

Lead Shot.

A handsome Saddle, with cloth Girths, and

plated Stirrups; a Pair of Brass barrel'd Pistols,

silver mounted, with black dog Skin Holders.

Just imported in last Vessels from Europe, and to be

sold, wholesale and retail,

By ENNIS GRAHAM,

At the Corner of Wall-Street,

GOLD and silver hat lace,

among which are, some laces for the mili-

tia, very elegant gold and silver buttons, gold and

silver (spang'd) loops and buttons for hats, and

bands, very beautiful new fashion'd spang'd lace;

bullion, plated fringe, spang'd fringe and plain dit-

to, pearl, thread and spang for embroidery, thread

and vellum, gold and silver garters, rich bands

with gold buckles; Tambore embroider'd Holland

veil, gold (spang'd) loops for cloth, silk embroider'd

veils, India programs and padoufy, corded tabby

of different colours, best laces of different co-

lours, black and India; assay and Persian, white

and koman tafety, and other silk for men's linings;

black and cloth colour Barcelona handkerchiefs,

India silk handkerchiefs of different sorts; best

silk hose, Geneva velvet of different colours, flow-

er'd vellure. N. B. Silk prunello, Oxford crape, silk

gloves, lined shammy do. black and Persian grey

closh, and hosi and casimers for the gentlemen

Clergy; very neat assortment of the best cloth made

in England, casimer of different colours, very neat

for summer, with the newest fashion twist buttons,

plated or gilt do. double or single aloppers, faga-

thars, rainers, of superior quality; best tammy

and durant; royal striped thickset, and velvets, cot-

ton, spotted vellure, Manchester velvets of all co-

lours; camlets and German serges, and wiltons,

forrest and hunters cloth; white and brown thread

JACOB WILKINS,

At the Sign of the gold And-Iron and Candlestick,

opposite Mr. Van Vleck's, Merchant, near the

Old Slip, Market, in New-York;

Has for Sale, A large Quantity of

BRASS and iron And-irons,

of the several patterns, and of different sorts

and sizes, and a few dozens of tongs and shovels,

and sundry to suit the and-irons.

The said And-irons, mill hammers, and pump

handles, are all of the best materials, and of

very low, as the

And-Irons, are for sale, a quantity of earthen

ware, painted and coloured ware, enamel-

ware, black silvered do. baking

plates, and all sorts of

by the gallon, of the

very low, as the

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THE most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,

PIER DITTO,

SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,

With and without DRAWERS,

EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.

A L S O.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

PICTURES and PRINTS,

A LARGE COLLECTION of

M A P S;

A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,

OPTICAL-PILLAR MACHINES,

DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,

Is just come to HAND,

For THE SHIPS London, CAPT. CHAMBERS,

AND THE Refused, CAPT. MILLER,

FROM L O N D O N.

AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT

JOHN MORTON'S

S T O R E,

ON HUNTER'S-QUAY.

AND LIKEWISE, A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,

WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODE-

RATE TERMS,

FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.

And per the Ship Mary, Capt. Harvey, just arrived

from Bristol.

Men's, youth's, and boy's

beaver, calico and felt hats; German ferges, wo-

men's Bishoff shoes; long and short pipes, a neat

assortment of shoe and knee buckles; gilt and

plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks,

caneen knives, Barlow pen do. power knives, plates

and basons; 3d. 4d. 5d. and 6d. and 7d. nails,

shot and fustic balls, &c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN,

HAS for Sale at his Store near Beck-

man's Slip, a Quantity of very good

Jamaica Spirits just arrived; also Pineapples,

Coffee, Half Gallon Bottles in small Crates,

Quart Bottles in Hampers, Pipes, white Lead

ground in Oil, Brimstone, Copperas, Al-

lun, a few Casks of Fresh Ralins, Bottled

Porter in small Hampers, and an Assort-

ment of European Goods suitable for the

Season.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,

THAT THE

UNIVERSAL STORE

OF

GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,

At the Sign of the

LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-House,

next but one from the corner of the Old Slip,

now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having

also replaced the Sign of the Looking Glass and

DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his said

dwelling-house, in Little Dock-Street, between the

C H I N A,

Consisting of table and tea table sets complete,

blue and white, and enamel'd jars and beakers;

blue and white enamel'd tea pots, sugar dishes and

milk pots; blue and white and enamel'd breakfast

and afternoon cups and saucers, by the box or small-

er quantity; blue and white, and enamel'd bowls,

from half a pint to a gallon; odd dishes, plates and

tureens, blue and white and enamel'd, odd cups

and saucers, &c. &c. all of which he will dispose of

on the lowest terms, for cash or the usual credit, at

his store on Hunter's-Quay.

52-53

DOCTOR HILL'S

GENUINE AMERICAN BALSAM.

A FRESH assortment just come to hand, and

to be sold by MICHAEL HOFFMAN,

living in the Broad-Way, next door but one to Mr.

Nicholas Bogart, Merchant, and no where else in the

province.

This new and truly excellent Medicine, is an im-

provement upon all former Balsams, and freed

from their defects; and by great numbers of cures

both in Great Britain and America, has been proved

to be so noble for its purposes, as probably was

never heretofore prepared since the creation of the

world. By its proper use, as is directed in the bills

given with each bottle, it will infallibly cure the

rheumatism, gravel, cholic, jaundice, and all kinds

of weakness, coughs, and consumptions, catarrhs,

fore throats and asthma; it cures heclics, and wait-

ing of the flesh; and is excellent for all persons

who have lax fibres; it strengthens the brain, af-

fects the memory, and is good against barrenness.

Price per bottle 4s. 10d. 52, 53

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling House

and Farm belonging to

the Estate of the late Col.

RICHARDS, deceased, situated in

Elizabeth-Town, on the Road be-

tween the Court-House and the

Point. The House is large and very convenient,

and accommodated with all the Out-Houses that can

be wanted. The Barn, Coach-House, &c. are ex-

cellent, with every Convenience, in that Way,

RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER, from LONG ISLAND:

TAKES this Method to re-

turn his sincere Thanks to all his Friends

and Customers for their past Favours, and

to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his

Distillery between the College and the North-River,

in Murray-Street, near Fane-Hall, a Quantity of neat

Brandy, Geneva, Spiritus of Wine, and Cordials of

different Sorts, particularly Royal Ufquebaugh, red

Ratiffa, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, and Anisifer

Waters, All-Fours, &c. Also, of the very best

Quality, Shrub Jamaica Spiritus, West-India and

New-York Rum.

The good Quality of said DEANE's Brandy, Ge-

neva, and Cordials, has for several Years past been

well experienced, and he is determined if possible,

to erect in that particular Branch of Business, and

will take in Payment any considerable Quantity

of them, either: Jamaica Spiritus, West-India and

New-York Rum, Melasses, or Country Produce.

Empty Barrels, Kegs and Casks, (which will be

charged at first Cost) always ready to fill, and all

Orders sent to the Distillery, or left at Mr. Nestle

Deane's, Hatter, aside the Coffee-House Bridge, or

at Mr. William Deane's, Coach-maker, in Broad-

Street, will be punctually complied with, and the

utmost Dispatch used.

Said Deane is fully convinced, by long Ex-

perience, that the surest Means to acquire a speedy

Sale of the above Articles, is to make them of full

Quality, at a moderate Charge, and good Atten-

dance which, with every other Endeavour to give

general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of

the Public's very obliged humble Servant,